

### Remarks

1. Claims 1-4, 11, 19-22 and 26 are rejected as being anticipated by Kubo et al.

In order to make a prima facie case of anticipation, the reference must teach all claim limitations. A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. It is respectfully submitted that Kubo et al. fails to teach a scanner user interface **and** a printer user interface for **inputting** user selected scanning parameters.

Kubo discloses a single monitor 30 (FIG. 1).

Kubo et al. therefore fails to teach all the limitations of the independent claims.

Accordingly, it also fails to teach all of the limitations of any of the dependent claims. Therefore, a prima facie case of anticipation of claims 1-4, 11, 19-22 and 26 has not been made and these claims are allowable.

2. Claims 5-10, 12-18, 23-25 and 27-29 are rejected as being obvious over Kubo et al., in view of Fresk et al.

To make a prima facie case of obviousness, the Examiner must show (i) some suggestion or motivation to combine the references, (ii) a reasonable expectation of success, and (iii) that the prior art references teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, it is necessary to present evidence that one having ordinary skill in the art would have been led to combine the relevant teachings of the applied references in the proposed manner to arrive at the claimed invention. In the present case, the only suggestion for the proposed combination improperly stems from applicant's disclosure and not from the isolated teachings of Kubo et al., and Fresk et al.. Examiner's comments regarding obviousness amount to an assertion that one of ordinary skill in the relevant art would have been able to arrive at applicant's invention because he had the necessary skills to combine the claimed elements. However, this is an inappropriate standard for obviousness.

Also, a prima facie case of obviousness is established only by showing some objective teaching in either the prior art, or knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, that would lead that individual to

combine the relevant teachings of the references. Accordingly, obviousness is not established by locating references which describe various aspects of a patent applicant's invention without also providing evidence of the motivating force which would impel one skilled in the art to do what the applicant's have done.

While applicant's take issue with the proposed combination, even if a person of ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious to combine the teachings of Kubo et al. and Fresk et al. as suggested, the claimed features still would not be met. Specifically, a scanner user interface **and** a printer user interface for **inputting** user selected scanning parameters.

Kubo discloses a single monitor 30 (FIG. 1).

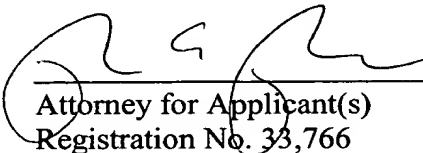
Fresk et al. discloses a "print job user interface 26 through which an individual network user is able to submit print jobs to the copy machine 100" (Col 4, lines 48-50) wherein "subsystem 26 is operable to accept inbound data received from I/O port 51 and prepare outbound data for communication via I/O port 51. I/O subsystem 26 is configured to strip I/O specific data from the received data and provide the remaining data (e.g., image data, page description language) into a buffer". (Col. 7, lines 32-37)

Fresk et al. also discloses "a printer user interface 54 configured to display status information of the image forming device 50. The printer user interface 54 has a keypad and a display screen. The printer user interface 54 is also operable to receive input, such as print characteristics, from a user to control operation of the image forming device 50" (Col. 5, lines 29-30) wherein "printer status responses and user settings programmed via user interface 54 of image forming device 50 may be applied to copy processor 61 via interface 9". (Col. 9, lines 56-61)

A combination of Kubo et al. and Fresk et al. therefore does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention and a prima facie case of obviousness of claims 5-10, 12-18, 23-25 and 27-29 has not been made and these claims are allowable.

In view of the above reasons, it is submitted that the claims are not anticipated by or obvious over the combined teachings of Kubo et al., and Fresk et al. and withdrawal of the rejection of these claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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